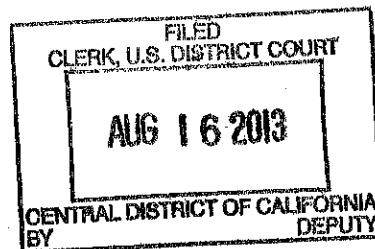


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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 MAG INSTRUMENT, INC.,

ED NO. CV 13- 1464 CAS (DTBx)

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs. CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
14 THE GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP, VIOLATIONS OF THE SHERMAN
15 INC., METRO INTERNATIONAL ANTITRUST ACT
16 TRADE SERVICES LLC, JP MORGAN
17 CHASE & COMPANY, HENRY BATH
18 LLC, GLENCORE XSTRATA, PLC,
19 PACORINI METALS USA LLC, and
20 LONDON METAL EXCHANGE, LTD.,

21 JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

22 Defendants.

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1 Plaintiff Mag Instrument, Inc. (“Plaintiff” or “Mag”) alleges for its
 2 Complaint, with knowledge as to its own actions and events, and upon
 3 information and belief as to other matters, as follows:

4 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

5 1. This is an antitrust class action brought to recover for injuries
 6 sustained by Plaintiff and the members of the Plaintiff Class (defined herein) as a
 7 result of Defendants’ violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15
 8 U.S.C. §1. Plaintiff alleges that purchase prices for aluminum¹ for physical
 9 delivery were artificially inflated to supra-competitive levels as a result of
 10 Defendants’ collusion and manipulation, particularly the Platts Midwest
 11 Premium.² The Defendants are: (1) banks and trading companies who own,
 12 control, and operate London Metals Exchange (“LME”)-certified
 13 warehouses for the storage of metals, including aluminum, and the
 14 companies through which the warehouses are owned and operated
 15 (collectively, the “Warehouse Defendants”); and (2) the LME, which is the
 16 vehicle used by the other Defendants to effectuate their collusion.

17 2. Plaintiff’s information and belief is based on publicly available
 18 sources and analysis thereof, including: (1) publicly available press releases,
 19 news articles, and other media reports; and (2) data made publicly available by the
 20 LME. Except as alleged in this Complaint, neither Plaintiff nor other members
 21 of the public have access to the underlying facts relating to Defendants’ improper
 22 activities. Rather, that information lies exclusively within the possession, custody,
 23 or control of Defendants and other insiders, which prevents Plaintiff from further

24 ¹ As used in this Complaint, “aluminum” means aluminum purchased in the
 25 form of ingots, billets, pigs, sows, sheets, rolls, cables, and rods.

26 ² The Platts Midwest Premium “was originally created to cover the freight
 27 from Baltimore to the Midwest. It now incorporates supply and demand of the
 28 North American-specific market to complement the LME aluminum contract.” See
 Press Release, CME Group Announces the First Aluminum Midwest Premium
 Contracts Traded (Aug. 9, 2013).

1 detailing Defendants' misconduct. Moreover, potential and actual government
 2 investigations, including by the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") and
 3 the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), which issued notice of an
 4 investigation and recently subpoenaed at least one of the Defendants,³ as well as by
 5 the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"),⁴ concerning
 6 aluminum price manipulation could yield information from Defendants' internal
 7 records or personnel that bears significantly on Plaintiff's claims. Plaintiff thus
 8 believes further evidentiary support for its allegations will come to light after a
 9 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

10 3. Aluminum is the most widely used non-ferrous metal. Some of the
 11 main industries that rely on aluminum to manufacture products include household
 12 and consumer products, automotive, aircraft, trucking, rail car, marine, packaging,
 13 construction, electrical equipment, computer and information industries, as well as
 14 other industries. Aluminum is usually sold pursuant to a formula rather than a
 15 price certain determined by the buyer and seller. The formula price is expressed
 16 using various standardized components: the "LME Official Price"⁵ plus the base
 17 delivery premium (in the United States, the Platts Midwest Premium), plus
 18 incremental delivery premiums for delivery outside the Midwest, and additional
 19 premiums for shaping the aluminum. Defendants have engaged in a conspiracy to
 20 manipulate the price of aluminum for physical delivery in the United States by

21 3 Jamila Trindla and Tatyana Shumsky, *U.S. Probes Metals Warehouse Firms*,
 22 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (July 25, 2013).

23 4 See *FCA Considers Investigation of Metals Warehousing-Sources*,
 24 REUTERS, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2013/07/31/uk-lme-europe-id>.

25 5 The LME Official Price is the last bid and offer price quoted during the
 26 second "Ring session" on days when LME aluminum trading occurs. See
 27 <http://www.lme.com/en-gb/pricing-and-data/pricing/official-price/> (last viewed
 28 August 14, 2013). Like other metals traded on the LME, aluminum is traded in
 Ring sessions, which are five-minute trading sessions that are "representative of
 global supply and demand." <http://www.lme.com/trading/venues-and-systems/ring/> (last viewed August 14, 2013).

1 converting the physical market for aluminum into a *de facto* speculators' market,
 2 causing it to be dominated by traders and arbitrageurs (including Defendants
 3 themselves) at the expense of commercial and industrial aluminum purchasers.
 4 This created supra-competitive prices for the Midwest Premium charged to
 5 aluminum purchasers through the following methods and means: Defendants
 6 (1) hoarded aluminum in LME-certified warehouses and other warehouses while at
 7 the same time agreeing to artificially limit the supply of aluminum that leaves
 8 LME-certified warehouses; (2) swapped supplies of aluminum between and among
 9 warehouses in transactions with other banks, hedge funds, and traders, including
 10 Defendants themselves and/or their subsidiaries and affiliates, with no legitimate
 11 economic rationale to add to the artificial scarcity and conceal the conspiracy;
 12 (3) restricted the supply of aluminum available for delivery by offering incentives
 13 for owners of aluminum to continue storing their aluminum in their warehouses
 14 rather than releasing it into the market; and (4) used the LME rule-making process
 15 to establish sham "standards," providing the instrumentality by which Defendants
 16 could reach anticompetitive agreements while at the same time deflecting scrutiny
 17 of their practices.

18 4. The LME is a key player in this conspiracy because it oversees 719
 19 metals warehouses around the globe,⁶ including within the Central District of
 20 California,⁷ many of which house aluminum, and -- that aside -- its aluminum
 21 warehousing rules, implemented and manipulated by Defendants as set forth
 22 below, functioned as a collusive agreement among Defendants and their co-
 23 conspirators. The LME's vast global storage network currently holds over five

24 6 David Kocieniewski, *A Shuffle of Aluminum, but to Banks, Pure Gold*, THE
 25 NEW YORK TIMES (July 20, 2013); see also <http://www.lme.com/trading/warehousing-and-brands/warehousing/approved-warehouses/> (last viewed
 26 August 15, 2013).

27 7 Id. at 25 (identifying Long Beach and Los Angeles LME-warehouses
 28 housing aluminum).

1 million tonnes⁸ of aluminum in LME-certified warehouses worldwide. This is
 2 more than the amount of aluminum consumed in the United States in an entire
 3 year. Rather than acting as an honest and responsible supervisory body of the
 4 LME warehouses to ensure an efficient market for aluminum, the LME was, until
 5 recently, owned and controlled in large part by the Warehouse Defendants and
 6 their co-conspirators, and its rules and Defendants' manipulation of them enabled
 7 Defendants' conspiracy.

8 5. Despite the massive quantities of aluminum stored in LME
 9 warehouses, purchasers of aluminum have experienced queues of up to one year to
 10 receive aluminum from these warehouses.⁹ And because of the link between the
 11 LME warehouses and the broader physical market for aluminum, the "Midwest
 12 Premium," a stated component of the price for the delivery of aluminum
 13 throughout the United States, has risen to unprecedented levels. As *The New York*
 14 *Times* put it, given the aforementioned "formula used to set the price of aluminum
 15 on the spot market, the [warehouse-related] delays also increase the prices nearly
 16 all manufacturers pay for aluminum ***even when they buy metal that was not stored
 17 in a warehouse.***¹⁰

18 6. As set forth below, absent collusion, it defies economic explanation
 19 for purchasers of aluminum to experience such queues and to pay such high
 20 Midwest Premiums given the large quantities of aluminum that would – absent
 21 Defendants' conduct – be available for delivery.

22 7. Defendants' collusion and manipulation affected the pricing of
 23 billions of dollars' worth of aluminum in the United States.

24 8 "Tonnes" is a metric ton (1000 kilograms). A tonne is about 2204 lbs. or
 25 110.2% of the American ton.

26 9 Pratima Desai, *et al.*, *Goldman's new money machine: warehouses*,
 27 *REUTERS* (July 29, 2011).

28 10 David Kocieniewski, *U.S. Subpoenas Goldman in Inquiry of Aluminum
 Warehouses*, *THE NEW YORK TIMES* (Aug. 12, 2013) (emphasis added).

1 8. Defendants' collusive and manipulative acts took place in substantial
2 part in the United States, and were conducted by persons and entities subject to the
3 laws of the United States, including its states and territories and affected the
4 pricing of millions, if not billions, of dollars' worth of aluminum purchased in the
5 United States.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7 9. This action is instituted under Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act,
8 15 U.S.C. §§15 and 26 to recover treble damages, and the costs of this suit,
9 including reasonable attorneys' fees, against Defendants for the injuries sustained
10 by Plaintiff and the members of the Plaintiff Class by virtue of Defendants'
11 violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §1 and to enjoin further
12 violations.

13 10. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action under
14 28 U.S.C. §§1331, 1337, and Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C.
15 §§15(a) and 26.

16 11. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each of the Defendants by
17 virtue of their business activities in this District.

18 12. Venue is appropriate in this District under Sections 4, 12, and 16 of
19 the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§15, 22 and 26 and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b), (c) and (d),
20 because during the Class Period the Defendants resided or transacted business in
21 this District, and because a substantial portion of the affected interstate commerce
22 described herein was carried out in this District.

23 13. The activities of the Defendants and their co-conspirators, as
24 described herein, were within the flow of, were intended to, and did have direct,
25 substantial and reasonably foreseeable effects on the foreign and interstate
26 commerce of the United States.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

14. Mag Instrument, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of California and headquartered at 2001 South Hellman Avenue, Ontario, California 91761. Mag designs, manufactures, and sells high quality, durable flashlights including the iconic and award-winning Maglite flashlight. All Mag flashlights are manufactured in the United States using aluminum.

a. Throughout the Class Period, Mag purchased aluminum pursuant to a long-standing supply contract calculated according to a fixed cost-plus formula using the then-current “LME Official Price” for aluminum (as described below) and the Midwest Premium. Mag directly purchased its aluminum during the proposed Class Period from Norsk Hydro North America, Inc. (“Hydro”), which is an aluminum producer and extruder.

b. During the Class Period, Hydro (via its Hydro Aluminum AS division) was a “Category 3” member of Defendant LME.¹¹ Until the stock of LME’s parent company, LME Holdings Ltd., was acquired, as explained further below, by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited on December 6, 2012, Hydro, as a Category 3 member of the LME was – like Defendants Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan and Glencore – a part-owner of Defendant LME.¹² Hydro owned until December 6, 2012, at least 5000 B shares in LME Holdings Limited. *Id.*

c. Currently, Hydro's corporate parent sits on the LME's Aluminum Committee along with Defendant Glencore and Defendant

¹¹ See <http://www.lme.com/trading/membership/category-3-associate-trade-clearing/> (last viewed August 14, 2013).

¹² See <http://www.lme.com/about-us/corporate-structure/share-structure/> (last viewed August 14, 2013).

1 JPMorgan.¹³ Among other things, the LME's Aluminum Committee
 2 consults with the LME's Warehousing Committee "regarding various
 3 warehousing matters."¹⁴

4 **Defendants**

5 15. **Goldman Sachs:** Defendant The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.
 6 ("Goldman Sachs") is an international financial company headquartered at 200
 7 West Street, #200, New York, New York 10282, and which maintains corporate
 8 offices within this District at 2121 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 2600, Los
 9 Angeles, California 90067. Goldman Sachs trades physical aluminum and other
 10 base metals for itself as a principal and for its clients by means of trading in a
 11 variety of derivative products that derive their value from the underlying asset
 12 prices of aluminum. Goldman Sachs has been the owner of Defendant Metro since
 13 February 2010.

14 16. **Metro:** Defendant Metro International Trade Services LLC ("Metro")
 15 is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Michigan and
 16 headquartered at 6850 Middlebelt Road, Romulus, Michigan 48174. It owns and
 17 operates numerous LME-certified warehouses in the United States, including
 18 several warehouses in or around Long Beach, California (located in this District);
 19 Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; Mobile, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana;
 20 St. Louis, Missouri; and Toledo, Ohio that store, among other metals, aluminum.

21 17. **JPMorgan:** Defendant JPMorgan Chase & Co. ("JPMorgan") is an
 22 international financial company headquartered at 270 Park Avenue, New York,
 23 New York 10017, and which maintains executive offices at 2029 Century Park
 24 East, Los Angeles, California 90067. JPMorgan engages in the storage,

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¹³ See <http://www.lme.com/about-us/corporate-structure/committees/aluminum-committee/> (last viewed August 14, 2013).

26 ¹⁴ See <http://www.lme.com/~/media/Files/Committees/Committee%20Terms%20of%20Reference/Aluminium%20Committee%20Terms%20of%20Reference.pdf> (last viewed on Aug. 14, 2013).

1 transportation, marketing, or trading of commodities, including aluminum and
2 other metals for itself as a principal and for its clients by means of trading in a
3 variety of derivative products that derive their value from the underlying asset
4 prices of aluminum. JP Morgan has been the owner of Defendant Henry Bath
5 since July 2010.

6 18. **Henry Bath:** Defendant Henry Bath LLC (“Henry Bath”) is a limited
7 liability company organized under the laws of Delaware and headquartered at
8 2500-A Broening Highway, Baltimore, Maryland 21224, and is a subsidiary of
9 Henry Bath & Son, Ltd., a corporation organized under the laws of, and
10 headquartered in, the United Kingdom. It owns and operates numerous LME-
11 certified warehouses in the United States, including warehouses in Baltimore,
12 Maryland; Chicago, Illinois; and New Orleans, Louisiana that store, among other
13 metals, aluminum.

14 19. **Glencore:** Defendant Glencore Xstrata, PLC (and its predecessor
15 Glencore International, PLC, collectively, “Glencore”) is a public limited company
16 organized under the laws of the United Kingdom and headquartered at
17 Baarermattstrasse 3, CH-6340 Baar, Switzerland. Glencore is a commodities
18 trading and mining company that engages in the production, storage,
19 transportation, marketing, or trading of aluminum and other metals as well as
20 trading derivative products that derive their value from the underlying asset
21 prices of aluminum. Glencore has been the owner of Pacorini USA and Pacorini
22 BV (collectively, “Pacorini”) since September 2010.

23 20. **Pacorini**: Defendant Pacorini Metals USA LLC (“Pacorini USA”) is a
24 limited liability company organized under the laws of Louisiana and headquartered
25 at 5736 Citrus Boulevard, Suite 104, New Orleans, Louisiana 70123. It owns and
26 operates LME-certified warehouses in the United States, including warehouses in
27 Los Angeles, California (located in this District); Baltimore, Maryland; Chicago,
28 Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; Mobile, Alabama; and New Orleans, Louisiana that

1 store, among other metals, aluminum. Non-defendant co-conspirator Pacorini
2 Metals Vlissingen BV (“Pacorini BV”) is a *besloten vennootschap* (private limited
3 liability company) organized under the laws of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
4 and headquartered at Engelandweg 55 Port No. 1199 4389 PC, Vlissingen-Oost,
5 Netherlands. It owns and operates LME-certified warehouses in Rotterdam and
6 Vlissingen in the Netherlands that store, among other metals, aluminum. Glencore
7 has been the owner of Pacorini USA and Pacorini BV (collectively, “Pacorini”)
8 since September 2010.

9 21. Defendants Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan, and Glencore through
10 respectively, Metro, Henry Bath, Pacorini, and other entities, were engaged in the
11 aluminum warehousing business. Defendants Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan, and
12 Glencore were also engaged in commodities trading and trading of derivative
13 products that derive their value from the underlying asset prices of aluminum at all
14 relevant times.

15 22. LME: Defendant the London Metal Exchange Ltd. (“LME”) is a
16 corporation organized under the laws of the United Kingdom and headquartered at
17 56 Leadenhall Street, London, England. On December 6, 2012, the stock of the
18 LME’s parent company, LME Holdings Ltd., was acquired by Hong Kong
19 Exchanges and Clearing Limited which owns the HKEx Group, an integrated
20 exchange group based in Hong Kong.

21 a. The LME is the world's largest non-ferrous metals market and
22 "“a private trade association”¹⁵ for Defendants here. More than 80% of all
23 global non-ferrous metal futures business is transacted through its trading
24 platforms. The non-ferrous metals exchanged through the LME are
25 aluminum, aluminum alloy, copper, tin, nickel, zinc, lead, NASAAC, cobalt,
26 and molybdenum. The LME handles total trading volumes of about

¹⁵ David Kocieniewski, *U.S. Subpoenas Goldman in Inquiry of Aluminum Warehouses*, THE NEW YORK TIMES (August 12, 2013) (emphasis added).

1 \$61 billion per day. The vast majority of aluminum trading activity on the
 2 LME takes place among banks, hedge funds, and traders, rather than users of
 3 aluminum.

4 b. Until its acquisition by the HKEx Group in December 2012, the
 5 LME was owned, controlled, and governed by its members. J.P. Morgan
 6 Securities PLC (a subsidiary of JPMorgan) is a “Category 1” member of the
 7 LME, Goldman Sachs International (a subsidiary of Goldman Sachs) is a
 8 “Category 2” member of the LME, and Glencore (UK) Ltd. (a subsidiary of
 9 Glencore) is a “Category 5” member of the LME.

10 c. Prior to the acquisition, the members/shareholders of the LME
 11 were much more involved in the management of the LME than is typical of
 12 shareholders in a corporation. Much of the work of the LME is conducted
 13 through committees of members and/or their affiliates. For example, the
 14 LME’s Warehousing Committee includes executives from Metro, Henry
 15 Bath, and Pacorini (or their affiliates). And, again, JPMorgan and Glencore
 16 affiliates sit on the LME’s Aluminum Committee.

17 d. As of the acquisition by the HKEx Group, Goldman Sachs was
 18 the largest shareholder in the LME.

19 e. The LME certifies and purports to supervise a global network
 20 of more than 700 warehouses for the storage of metals, including the Metro,
 21 Henry Bath, and Pacorini USA warehouses in the United States.

22 f. Through its various activities, the LME is the agent of its
 23 aluminum producer members and affiliates for warehouse rules for storage
 24 and load-out and other functions related to the activities alleged herein
 25 which affect prices, including the Midwest Premium and supply of
 26 aluminum for physical delivery.

27 23. “Defendant” or “Defendants” as used herein, includes, in addition to
 28 those named specifically above, all of the named Defendants’ predecessors,
 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT 10

1 including those merged with or acquired by the named Defendants and each named
 2 Defendant's wholly-owned or controlled subsidiaries or affiliates that played a
 3 material role in the unlawful acts alleged in this Complaint.

4 **CO-CONSPIRATORS**

5 24. Various other persons, firms, and corporations, unknown and not
 6 named as Defendants, have participated as co-conspirators with Defendants and
 7 have performed acts and made statements in furtherance of the conspiracy.
 8 Defendants are jointly and severally liable for the acts of their co-conspirators
 9 whether named or not named as Defendants in this Complaint.

10 25. Each of the Defendants named herein acted as the agent or joint-
 11 venturer of or for the other Defendants with respect to the acts, violations, and
 12 common course of conduct alleged herein.

13 26. Whenever reference is made to any act of any corporation, limited
 14 liability company, or other entity, the allegation means that the entity engaged in
 15 the act by or through its officers, directors, agents, employees, or representatives
 16 while they were actively engaged in the management, direction, or control of the
 17 entity's business or affairs.

18 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

19 27. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of itself and as a class action
 20 under the provisions of Rule 23(a), (b)(2) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil
 21 Procedure on behalf of the members of the following Plaintiff Class:

22 All persons who directly purchased aluminum in the
 23 United States from January 1, 2011 through the present
 and paid the Platts Midwest Premium.

24 Specifically excluded from the Class are defendants and
 25 their employees, affiliates, parents, subsidiaries, and co-
 26 conspirators, whether or not named in this Complaint,
 and any governmental entity, and the Court and any
 members of the Court's immediate family.

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1 28. **Class Identity:** The Plaintiff Class is readily identifiable and is one
 2 for which records should exist.

3 29. **Numerosity:** Due to the nature of the trade and commerce involved,
 4 Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds or thousands of Class members as above
 5 described, the exact number and their identities being known to Defendants and
 6 their co-conspirators.

7 30. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members
 8 of the Plaintiff Class (the "Class") because Plaintiff directly purchased aluminum
 9 and paid the Midwest Premium, and therefore Plaintiff's claims arise from the
 10 same common course of conduct giving rise to the claims of the members of the
 11 Class and the relief sought is common to the Class.

12 31. **Common Questions Predominate:** There are questions of law and
 13 fact common to the Class, including, but not limited to:

14 a. whether Defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in an
 15 agreement, combination, or conspiracy to fix, raise, elevate, maintain, or
 16 stabilize prices of aluminum sold in interstate commerce in the United
 17 States;

18 b. the identity of the participants of the alleged conspiracy;

19 c. the duration of the conspiracy alleged herein and the acts
 20 performed by Defendants and their co-conspirators in furtherance of the
 21 conspiracy;

22 d. whether the alleged conspiracy violated Section 1 of the
 23 Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §1;

24 e. whether the conduct of Defendants and their co-conspirators, as
 25 alleged in this Complaint, caused injury to the business or property of
 26 Plaintiff and the other members of the Plaintiff Class;

27 f. the effect of Defendants' alleged conspiracy on the prices of
 28 aluminum purchased in the United States during the Class Period;

- g. the appropriate class-wide measure of damages; and
- h. the appropriate nature of class-wide injunctive or other
able relief.

These and other questions of law or fact which are common to the members of the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Plaintiff Class.

32. **Adequacy:** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class in that Plaintiff's interests are aligned with, and not antagonistic to, those of the other members of the Plaintiff Class and Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced in the prosecution of class actions and antitrust litigation to represent themselves and the Plaintiff Class.

33. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since individual joinder of all damaged Class members is impractical. Prosecution as a class action will eliminate the possibility of repetitious litigation. The damages suffered by individual Class members are relatively small, given the expense and burden of individual prosecution of the claims asserted in this litigation. Absent a class action, it would not be feasible for Class members to seek redress for the violations of law herein alleged. Further, individual litigation presents the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would greatly magnify the delay and expense to all parties and to the court system. Therefore, a class action presents far fewer case management difficulties and will provide the benefits of unitary adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. The Structure of the Market for Aluminum

34. Aluminum is a lightweight, soft, and ductile non-ferrous metal ubiquitous in the manufacture of a wide array of products, such as vehicles (*e.g.*,

1 airplanes and automobiles), packaging materials (*e.g.*, beverage cans), and
 2 construction materials (*e.g.*, window frames and siding).

3 35. Aluminum enters the stream of commerce when large, integrated
 4 producers of aluminum (such as Alcoa and Alcan) mine the mineral-rich rock
 5 bauxite, extract alumina from the bauxite, and refine the alumina into aluminum
 6 through an electrometallurgical process. These producers then shape the
 7 aluminum into ingots, billets, sows, pigs, sheets, rolls, and other forms. Some
 8 producers also mill aluminum of the type described below.

9 36. Other companies, known as independent mills, including independent
 10 rolling companies, cable companies, and extruders, acquire primary aluminum¹⁶
 11 from aluminum producers and roll, draw, or extrude the aluminum into milled
 12 aluminum, including sheets, rods, or other forms for sale.

13 37. Generally, a purchaser of aluminum in the United States purchases
 14 from one of four sources: a producer, an independent mill, a trader or distributor,
 15 and/or from aluminum stock held in warehouses, including LME-certified
 16 warehouses.

17 38. About 44 million tonnes of aluminum were produced worldwide in
 18 2011, with United States production accounting for about two million tonnes.¹⁷

19 39. In that same year, primary aluminum consumption in the United
 20 States totaled about four million tonnes, mostly used for the manufacture of
 21 vehicles, packaging materials, and construction materials.¹⁸

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¹⁶ Primary aluminum is aluminum tapped from electrolytic cells or pots during the electrolytic reduction of metallurgical alumina (aluminum oxide). *See* <http://www.world-aluminium.org/statistics/> (last viewed August 12, 2013).

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¹⁷ United States Geological Survey Resources Program, “Aluminum,” January 2012.

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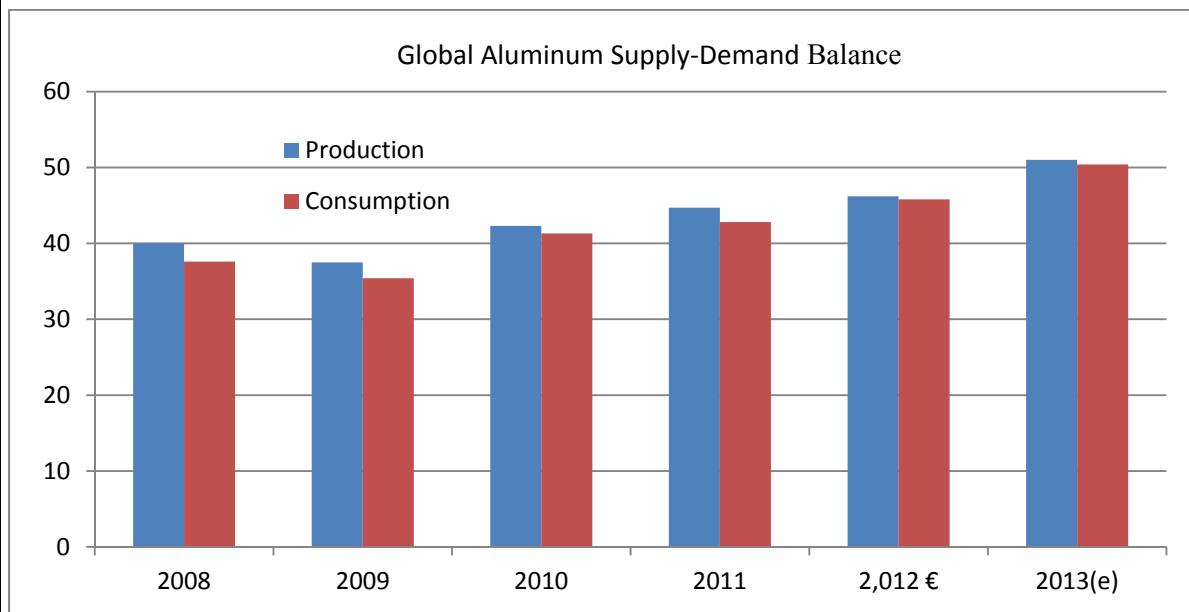
28

¹⁸ *Id.*

40. From 2008 through 2012, the relationship between global production and demand for aluminum was relatively stable, with the market tending toward surplus:

Aluminum Production-Consumption Balance 2008-13 (Million Tonnes)

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013 (e)</u>
Production	40	37.5	42.3	44.7	46.2	51
Consumption	37.6	35.4	41.3	42.8	45.8	50.4
Balance	2.4	2.1	1	1.9	0.4	0.6



41. In summary, there has been no organic shortage during this period in the amount of aluminum produced. To the contrary, there is a substantial over-supply of aluminum, especially considering the vast supplies of aluminum held in warehouses, as explained below.

B. Aluminum Pricing

42. Commercial and industrial contracts for the physical delivery of aluminum in the United States express the price for aluminum using a formula

1 with various standardized components: the “LME Official Price,” plus the
 2 Midwest Premium, plus additional fees and premiums, such as for shaping
 3 aluminum into a particular form.

4 43. The LME Official Price is defined as the “last bid and offer price
 5 quoted during the second Ring session”¹⁹ of the LME and is quoted for cash (*i.e.*
 6 spot purchase), three and 15 months delivery, and three forward December
 7 prompts.²⁰ The LME Official Price is “used as the global benchmark for physical
 8 contracts” for delivery of aluminum.²¹ In the United States, the LME Official
 9 Price quoted for cash (the “LME Cash Price”) is typically the variant used in
 10 contracts for the purchase and delivery of aluminum.

11 44. The Midwest Premium is supposed to reflect the transport and
 12 holding costs incurred by the seller to deliver the aluminum to the Midwest. The
 13 Midwest Premium fluctuates, however, not only in response to changes in
 14 transport and holding costs but also in response to changing supply and demand
 15 dynamics for physical delivery of aluminum. Notwithstanding its name, the
 16 Midwest Premium is charged throughout the United States. The Midwest
 17 Premium is reported by the publishing company Platts from commercial data
 18 collected from industry buyers and sellers by Platts reporters.

19 45. The LME Cash Price is determined daily by open outcry by the
 20 marginal buyer and seller at a specific moment in time using standardized LME
 21 contracts covering spot material located in LME warehouses. The LME thus
 22 provides a price discovery mechanism for a standard aluminum exchange

23

¹⁹ Among the trading platforms offered by the LME is open-outcry trading on
 24 a London trading floor that is known as the “Ring.” The LME organizes the
 25 trading day into two sessions. Each metal traded on the LME is allotted one or
 more five-minute sub-sessions in each such session. There is also a “kerb” sub-
 session during which all of the LME metals may be traded.

26 ²⁰ www.lme.com/prices_published_official_and_settlement_price.asp (last
 27 viewed on August 14, 2013).

28 ²¹ *Id.*

1 contract, but this price does not include the costs of delivery from a seller to a
2 purchaser.

3 46. The Midwest Premium is compiled based on reporting of the
4 preponderance of physical transactions between buyers and sellers of spot
5 aluminum on a given day for delivery to Midwest points on a given day. It
6 reflects current offers for immediately available aluminum for delivery from
7 United States and foreign producers, traders, and holders of warehoused
8 aluminum, and these offers incorporate the fluctuating delivery, storage, finance,
9 and insurance costs incurred by these competing suppliers of aluminum.

0 | C. The Role of LME-Certified Warehouses

11 47. The LME certifies a global network of more than 700 metals
12 warehouses, with close to 200 located in the United States. Defendants Metro,
13 Henry Bath, and Pacorini collectively own and operate more than 75% of the
14 LME-certified warehouses in the United States.

15 48. To become LME certified, a warehouse operator must show adequate
16 evidence of insurance and financial capacity. The warehouses themselves must
17 also meet requirements relating to proximity to highways, railroads, and/or
18 waterways and the capacity to offload a specified daily minimum tonnage, as set
19 forth below.

20 49. The LME-certified warehouses are a critical part of the supply chain
21 for aluminum in the United States (and indeed, globally) because, among other
22 things, it is only in such warehouses that LME delivery warrants can be issued and
23 cancelled. To issue a warrant means that aluminum has been checked into such a
24 warehouse for storage, and to cancel a warrant means that the aluminum has been
25 earmarked for delivery from the warehouse.²² Thus, an LME warrant is a

²⁷ ²² http://www.karvycomtrade.com/downloads/karvySpecialReports/karvysSpecialReports_2009111811248.pdf (last viewed on August 14, 2013).

1 standardized document issued by the warehouse upon delivery of a lot of
 2 aluminum into the warehouse to indicate who has the right of possession of that
 3 lot of aluminum. LME warrants are bearer documents of title, of a specified
 4 brand, of a specified metal (such as aluminum) in a specified location and
 5 warehouse and are the only standardized instruments of title for aluminum.
 6 Because they are standardized, they are freely tradable and are the actual
 7 instrument that underpins a highly-leveraged volume of LME paper futures
 8 transactions.²³ Under LME futures contracts, delivery of a warrant represents
 9 delivery of the corresponding quantity of physical aluminum. Without a link to
 10 timely-deliverable metal, the viability of the LME price discovery mechanism
 11 would be lost, and fabricators and purchasers consequently would see no value to
 12 LME pricing.

13 50. LME warehouses are vital links in the U.S. (and indeed, global)
 14 physical supply chain for another reason. They represent the supplier of last
 15 resort for consumers who need to keep their plants operating and the destination
 16 of last resort for producers who need to raise cash.

17 51. LME warrants are also critical to the financing of aluminum-related
 18 transactions. For the reasons set forth above, the LME warrant is considered first-
 19 class collateral. The holder of an LME warrant can borrow money secured by that
 20 warrant on favorable terms.

21 52. Defendants, through the LME, including by means of prior
 22 ownership and control of the LME and its certified warehouses, including by
 23 means of its various rules and standard-setting activities, and other means, agreed
 24 and conspired to fix, raise, elevate, maintain, or stabilize prices of aluminum sold
 25
 26

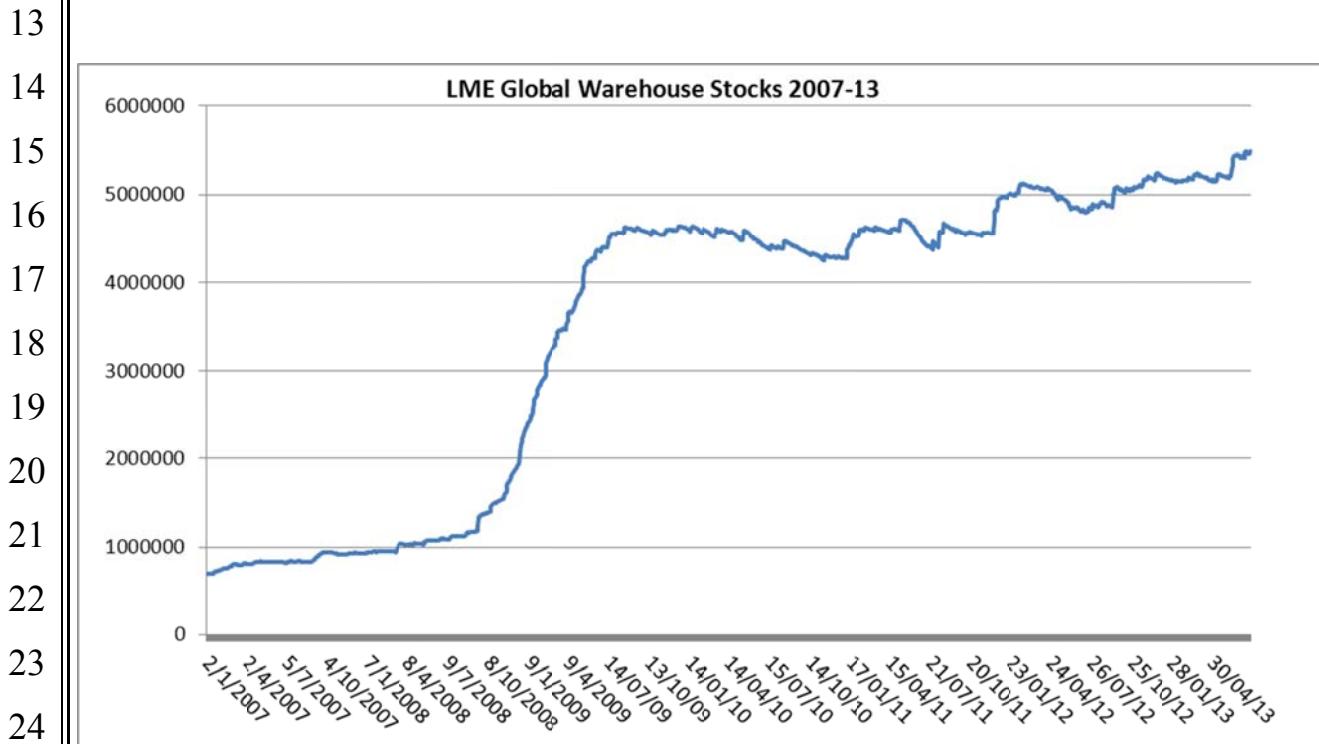
27
 28²³ *Id.*

1 in interstate commerce in the United States and, in particular, by collusion and
 2 manipulation with respect to the Midwest Premium as alleged herein.

3 **D. The Amount of Aluminum Stored in LME Warehouses Soars**

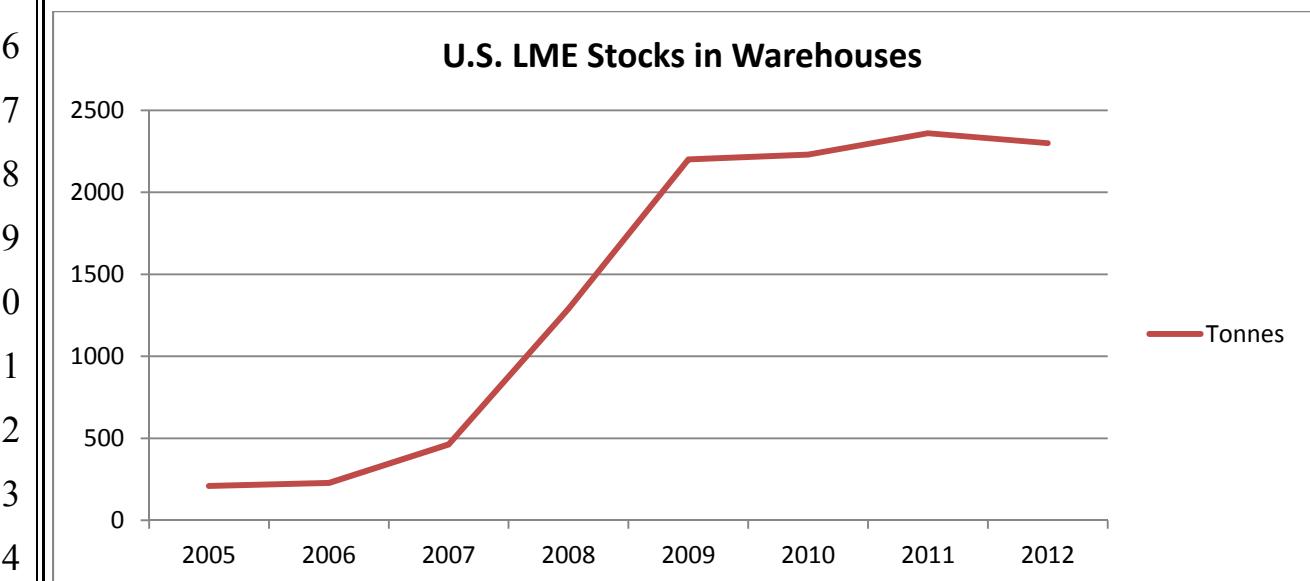
4 53. The LME warrant-warehouse system properly served the
 5 aforementioned roles for close to 135 years. During that time, the aluminum
 6 tonnage in the LME warehouses represented a very small percent of global
 7 aluminum supplies, and the LME superintended the warehouses carefully to
 8 ensure that the LME's reputation as a readily-accessible and liquid market was
 9 robust.

10 54. From the end of 2008 to the present, however, the amount of
 11 aluminum held in LME warehouses worldwide soared, from about 1.1 million
 12 tonnes in July 2008 to about 5.5 million tonnes in April 2013:



1 U.S. LME Warehouse Aluminum Stocks 2005-12 (000 Tonnes)

<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
209	228	463	1290	2200	2230	2360	2300



15 56. That inventories of aluminum were increasing or staying constant at
 16 the same time that the Midwest Premium was also increasing defies economic
 17 logic: the large inventories of aluminum stored in warehouses indicates that there
 18 is (or should be) an ample supply of aluminum available for immediate delivery –
 19 and this should, in turn, produce a corresponding decrease in the premiums for
 20 such delivery.

21 **E. The Financial Crisis of 2008**

22 57. Initially, the increase in aluminum held in the warehouses was a
 23 result of the global financial crises that began in 2008. Demand for aluminum
 24 decreased sharply as a result of that crisis, which led to increasing inventories of
 25 aluminum being stored in warehouses rather than being sold to consumers. The
 26 crisis also led to a contraction in the availability of financing for commodities-
 27 related transactions. As a result, producers and others in the aluminum supply
 28

1 chain converted inventories of aluminum into cash and engaged in other
 2 transactions that resulted in large inventories of aluminum being held by traders
 3 and financial institutions.

4 58. Although the heavily-oversupplied global conditions that had initially
 5 in 2008 led to the rapid increase in the amount of aluminum held in storage had
 6 ended, the amount of aluminum held in storage in U.S. LME warehouses
 7 continued to rise or remain steady.

8 **F. The Entry of Banks and Traders into Warehousing and the Conversion
 9 of the Physical Market in Aluminum to a Vehicle for Speculation**

10 59. In February 2010, Defendant Goldman Sachs acquired Defendant
 11 Metro. In July 2010, Defendant JPMorgan acquired Defendant Henry Bath.
 12 Finally, in September 2010, Defendant Glencore acquired Defendant Pacorini.

13 60. As Blythe Masters, the head of JPMorgan's commodities business
 14 admitted, following JPMorgan's July 2010 warehouse purchases, "[j]ust being
 15 able to trade financial commodities is a serious limitation because financial
 16 commodities represent only a tiny fraction of the reality of the real commodity
 17 exposure picture We need to be active in the underlying physical commodity
 18 markets in order to understand *and make prices.*"²⁴

19 61. Indeed, the entry of these financial players into what had been a staid
 20 business caused a significant change in the behavior of the warehouses and the
 21 nature of the physical market for aluminum.

22 62. Through the actions of Defendants and their co-conspirators, the
 23 physical market became a *de facto* speculators' market – one dominated by traders
 24 seeking arbitrage returns rather than those who actually consume aluminum.
 25 Defendants and their co-conspirators created and profited from this market
 26 transformation by, among other things, jointly offering substantial incentives to

27 24 *Wall St falls out of love with commodities trading*,
 28 <http://www.aluminiumleader.com/en/serious/news/2013/08/06/LME050813> (last
 viewed on August 14, 2013) (emphasis added).

1 store aluminum in their warehouses and artificially restricting the removal of
 2 aluminum from those warehouses under the cover of LME rules, as set forth
 3 below.

4 63. As a result, much of the activity in LME aluminum warehouses is
 5 now initiated by such traders and speculators. As explained further below,
 6 according to an investigation by *The New York Times*, a large amount of the
 7 aluminum inventory held in Metro's Detroit warehouses is owned by banks,
 8 hedge funds, and traders – and these parties manipulate the supply of aluminum
 9 by purchasing inventories of aluminum, placing them under warrant at the LME
 10 warehouses, followed by dubious “transfers” to, in many cases, the Warehouse
 11 Defendants themselves or their affiliates, canceling the warrants based on such
 12 “transfers,” and then reinstating the warrants once the aluminum has reached the
 13 next warehouse.²⁵ Among other indicia of manipulation here is that the amount of
 14 aluminum warrants cancelled far exceeds any legitimate need for physical
 15 aluminum.²⁶ This diverted aluminum from actual aluminum users and created an
 16 artificial shortage of aluminum and thus, the higher Midwest Premiums
 17 complained of herein.

18 64. Warrant cancellation activity began to increase once Goldman Sachs,
 19 JPMorgan, and Glencore entered the aluminum warehousing industry, and
 20

21

²⁵ David Kocieniewski, *A Shuffle of Aluminum, but to Banks, Pure Gold*, THE
 22 NEW YORK TIMES (July 20, 2013).

23

²⁶ According to the trade publication *American Metals Market* in a February 4,
 24 2011 report, “[a] sharp increase in canceled aluminum warrants in London Metal
 25 Exchange-registered warehouses in Detroit is part of a ‘revenue game’ and not a
 26 true reflection of physical demand, market sources told *AMM* Friday. Canceled
 27 warrants in Detroit jumped by nearly 45,000 tonnes overnight to 79,125 tonnes
 28 Thursday, rekindling the finger-pointing that followed September’s 100,00-tonne
 increase and igniting chatter from traders about the real motives behind the move.
 A number of traders said the cancellations could be little more than ‘warehousing
 games,’ where one player cancels warrants to increase the queue at a warehouse[.]”
<http://www.amm.com/Article/2768946/Detroit-aluminum-warrant-cancellations-said-a-revenue-game.html?ArticleId=2768946> (last viewed August 14, 2013).

1 exploded at the beginning of 2012, once the scheme set forth above was fully in
 2 place:



13 65. Furthermore, when a commodities market is in contango (when the
 14 futures price is higher than the expected spot price), a holder of the commodity
 15 has an opportunity for profit if storage and financing costs for holding the
 16 commodity are less than the difference between the expected spot price and the
 17 futures price. Where, as here, the same or related parties can simultaneously: (1)
 18 hold; (2) store; and (3) finance the commodity, there is a ripe opportunity – which
 19 the data shows was seized by Defendants – for aluminum market manipulation
 20 and collusion at the expense of bona fide purchasers of physical aluminum.
 21 Defendants' use of incentives for storage of aluminum in their warehouses also
 22 encourages such manipulation by lowering carrying costs.

23 66. As one example of the magnitude of Defendants' conspiracy, from
 24 January through June 30, 2011 (mere months after Goldman Sachs' purchase of
 25 Metro), Metro warehouses in Detroit took in 364,175 tonnes of aluminum and

1 delivered out 171,350 tonnes.²⁷ That represented 42% of inventory arrivals
 2 globally and 26% of the metal delivered out, according to LME data.²⁸ Before
 3 Goldman Sachs bought Metro, warehouse customers waited an average of six
 4 weeks for their purchases to be delivered to factories.²⁹ Since Goldman Sachs'
 5 acquisition of Metro, the wait has grown more than twenty-fold – to more than 16
 6 months, according to *The New York Times*.³⁰

7 67. These same issues have been reported in the Vlissingen, Netherlands
 8 warehouses (where Pacorini BV, owned by Glencore, and sister company
 9 Defendant Pacorini USA, is the dominant operator). Queues of about a year have
 10 been reported for aluminum stored in Vlissingen. Glencore has created those
 11 queues through a deliberate effort to hoard aluminum in those warehouses by
 12 payment of incentives.³¹ As of December 2012, the Vlissingen LME warehouses
 13 stored more aluminum (1.44 million tonnes) than the LME Detroit warehouses
 14 (1.42 million tonnes).³²

15 **G. The Warehouse Defendants Offer Payments for Owners to Store
 16 Aluminum in Their Warehouses**

17 68. The Warehouse Defendants also ensure that their inventories remain
 18 high by paying aluminum producers and traders to deposit aluminum in their
 19 warehouses, and aluminum warrant owners to continue to store their aluminum in

20

²⁷ Pratima Desai, *et al.*, *Goldman's new money machine: warehouses*, Reuters
 21 (July 29, 2011).

22 ²⁸ *Id.*

23 ²⁹ David Kocieniewski, *A Shuffle of Aluminum, but to Banks, Pure Gold*, THE
 24 NEW YORK TIMES (July 20, 2013).

25 ³⁰ *Id.*

26 ³¹ Maytaal Angel and Melanie Burton, *Glencore profits from metals backlog in*
 27 *Dutch port*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE (April 27, 2012).

28 ³² Agnieszka Troskiewicz, *Dutch Fishing Port Overtakes Detroit as Top*
 29 *Aluminum Location*, BLOOMBERG (Dec. 14, 2012).

1 the Warehouse Defendants' warehouses. Such payments indicate market
 2 manipulation in the current context.

3 69. To wit, as reported by *The New York Times*, Defendant Metro has
 4 offered owners incentive payments of up to \$230 a ton to continue to store their
 5 aluminum at Metro warehouses.³³

6 70. And Defendant Glencore has engaged in the same conduct in
 7 Vlissingen. According to Reuters, quoting a London-based trader, “[f]resh
 8 material is being bid slightly because Pacorini are paying big incentives to get
 9 metal there, in Vlissingen. Then they deliver it to the market and whoever holds it
 10 can’t actually get it out for a year.”³⁴

11 **H. The Warehouses Impose a *De Facto* Uniform Load-Out Rate**

12 71. Despite the huge quantity of aluminum stored in the LME
 13 warehouses, the loading out rate prior to April 2012 was, on most days, barely
 14 above the then-required minimum under LME rules, 1500 tonnes per day per
 15 company per city for the largest warehouses. The loading out rate after April
 16 2012 (after the LME rule change discussed below) was barely above the new
 17 required minimum of 3,000 tonnes per day. The purported minimum LME
 18 aluminum loading out rate therefore operated as a *de facto* uniform or maximum
 19 loading out rate, as illustrated by this chart for the Detroit warehouses:

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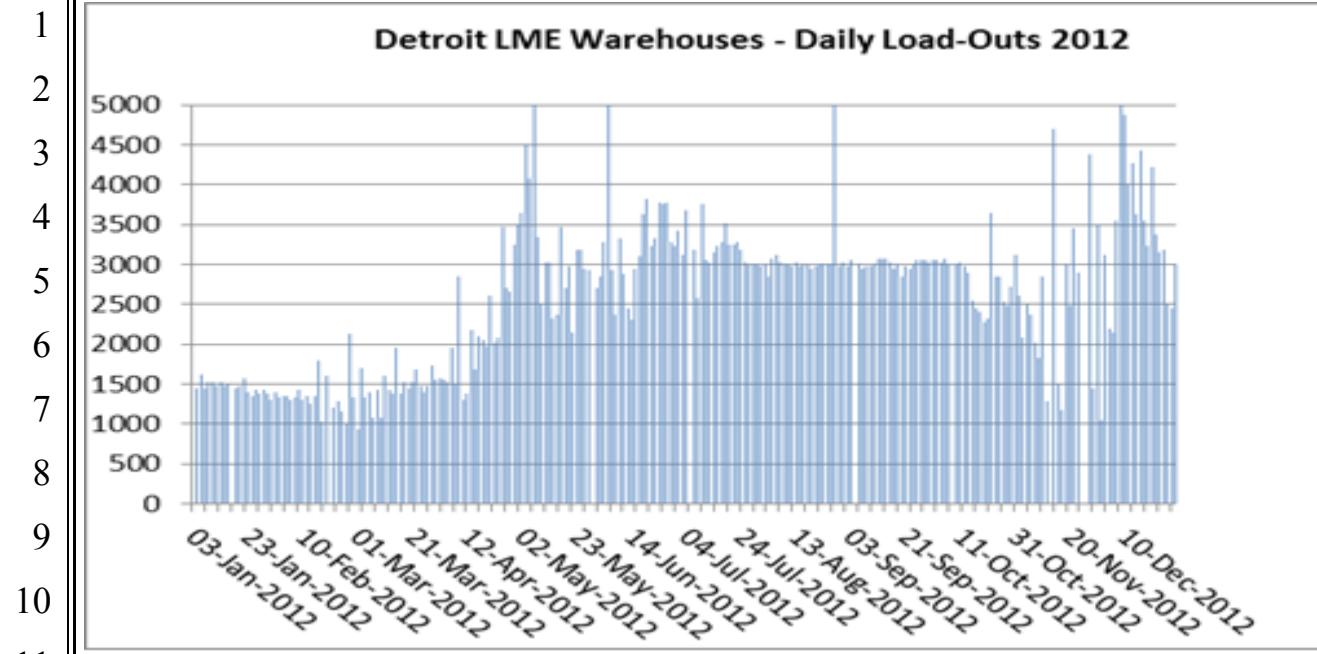
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³³ *Id.*

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³⁴ Maytaal Angel and Melanie Burton, *Glencore profits from metals backlog in Dutch port*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE (April 27, 2012).



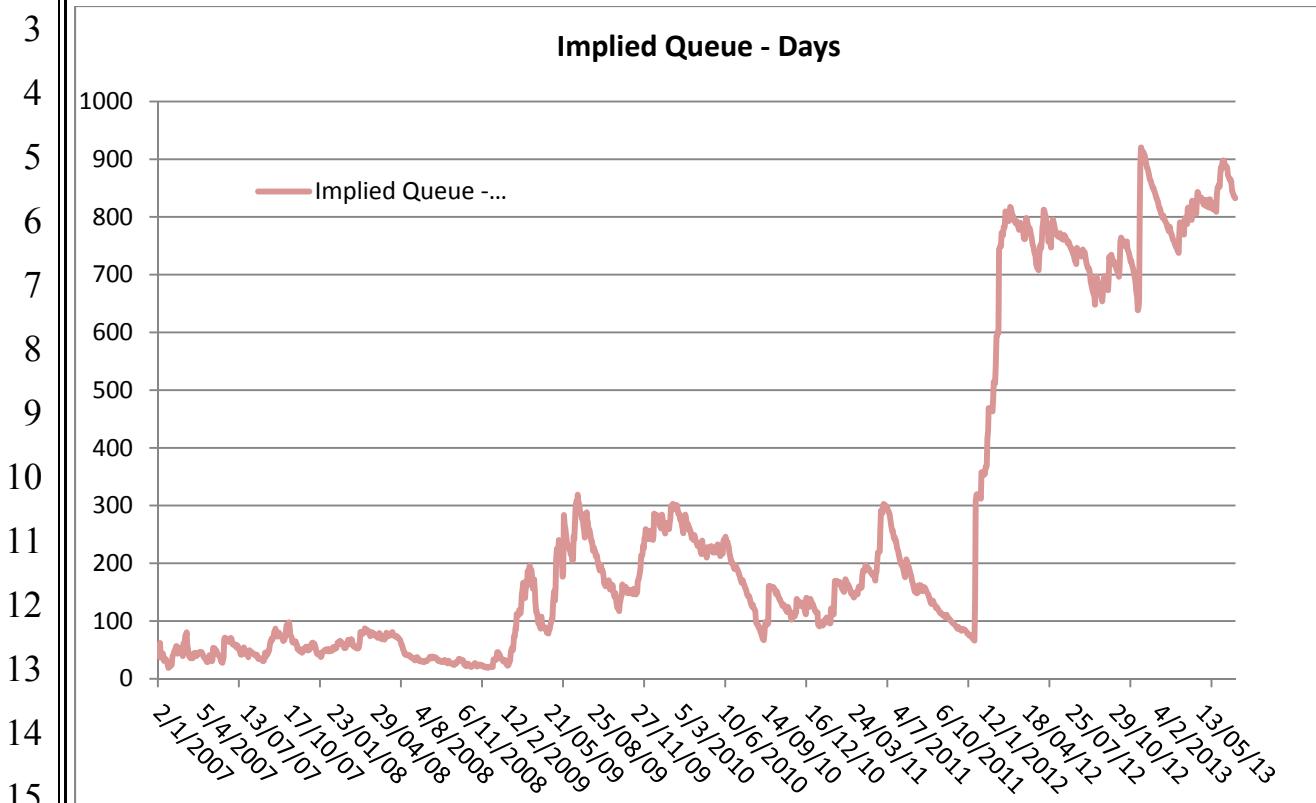
72. Notably, this limit was *per company* and not *per warehouse*. If a company owned multiple warehouses in one city (for example, Metro's several warehouses in Detroit), all those warehouses together would need to out load only 1,500 tonnes per day.

73. This was far less than the amount the warehouses owned by the Warehouse Defendants could load out if they were attempting to operate their warehouses with the goal of efficiency, rather than market manipulation. It has been estimated that each warehouse using only two forklifts could load out as much as 1,920 tonnes per day.³⁵ Thus, for example, the Metro warehouses in Detroit (which, by one count, number 27) could collectively deliver far more than this minimum.

74. As a result of the warehouses' excessively (and intentionally) slow loading-out rates, lengthy and persistent queues of over one year developed for delivery of aluminum as shown in the following chart. ("Implied queue" is

³⁵ Pratima Desai, *et al.*, *Goldman's new money machine: warehouses*, REUTERS (July 29, 2011).

1 calculated by dividing the quantity of aluminum covered by canceled warrants by
 2 the minimum load-out rate.)

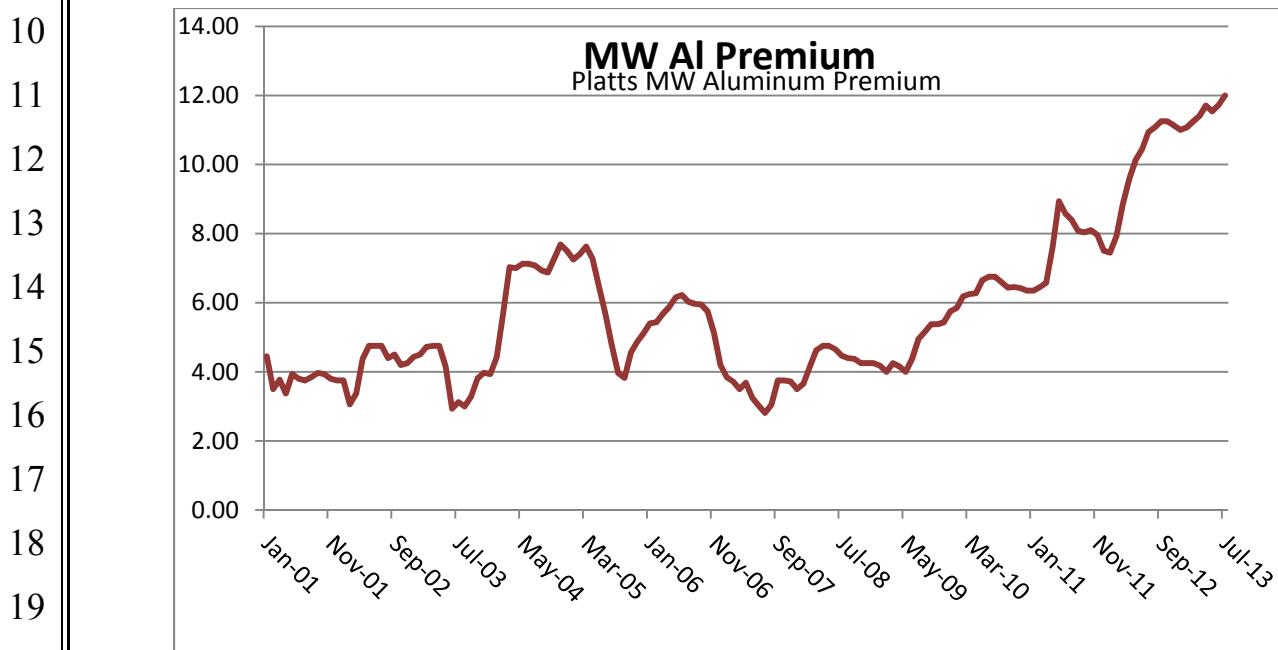


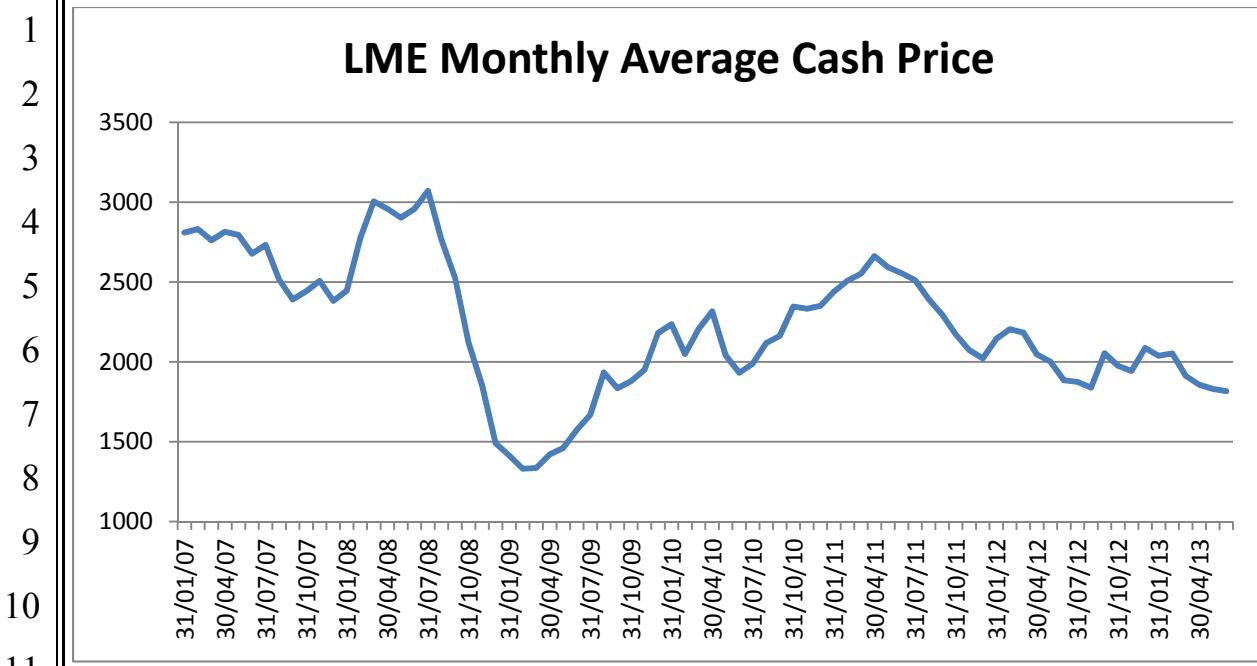
I. The Midwest Premium Reaches Unprecedented Highs

75. As shown in the attached charts, the Midwest Premium fluctuated between four and eight cents per pound (\$90-\$180 per tonne) during the period of 2004 through 2008, which was characterized by robust aluminum consumption and LME Cash Prices which peaked at about \$3,000 per tonne. In the period between 2008 and 2010, during the financial crisis, recession, and subsequent tepid recovery, the Midwest Premium reflected downward market pressure and fluctuated between three to six cents per pound (\$65-\$130 per tonne) at a time when the LME Cash Price was also much lower, fluctuating between \$1,300-\$2,200 per tonne.

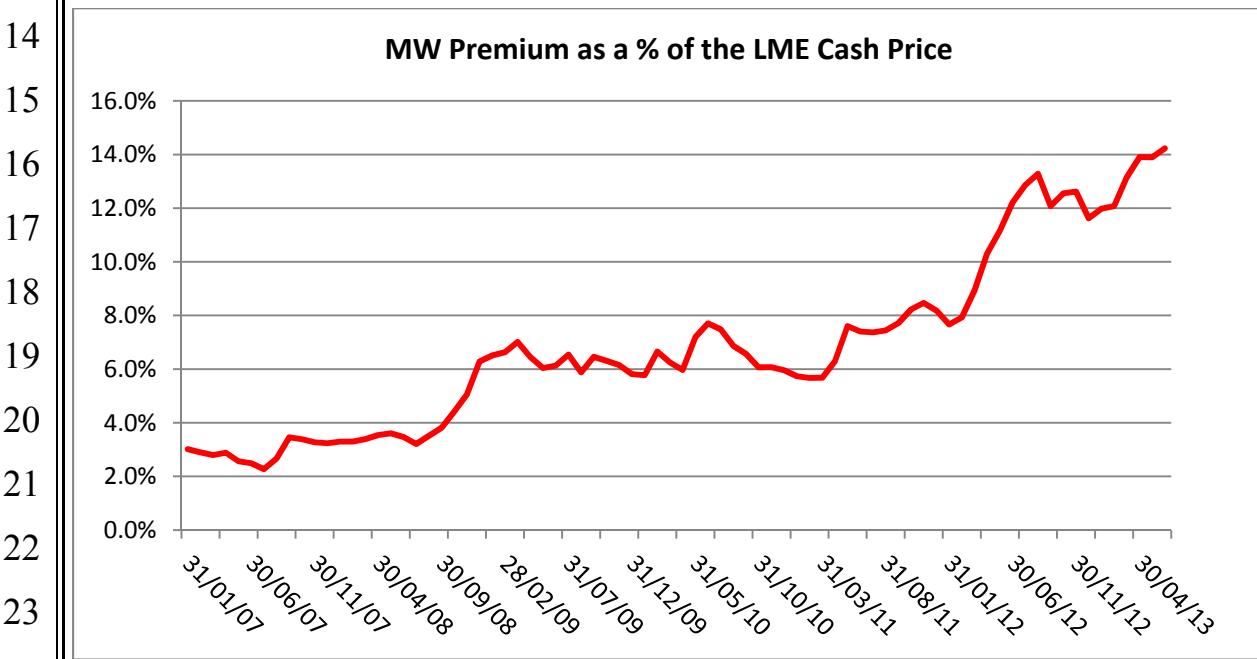
76. Starting in February 2011, a markedly different pattern emerged. Economic conditions were still poor then, and there was a huge global surplus of

1 aluminum. Accordingly, the LME Cash Price began a decline from \$2,600 to a
 2 recent low of \$1,730. The Midwest Premium, however, moved in the opposite
 3 direction. Beginning in February 2011, the Midwest Premium spiked in three
 4 months from 6.45 cents to 8.94 cents per pound and then continued to rise during
 5 2011 through 2013 to the current recent all-time record of 12 cents per pound
 6 (\$265 per tonne) in July 2013. The Midwest Premium was a little over 3% of the
 7 LME Cash Price at the height of the bull market in 2008, but is now 14% of the
 8 LME Official Price – at a time when global surpluses of aluminum have never
 9 been higher.





77. The Midwest Premium increased not only in an absolute sense but also as a percentage of the LME Cash Price:



78. This increase in the Midwest Premium has been, and is, borne by purchasers of aluminum, and, as set forth below, is the result of Defendants' anticompetitive conduct. Plaintiff and other members of the proposed Class could not have, until just this past week, protected themselves had they tried from

1 Defendants' concerted inflation of the Midwest Premium by, for example,
 2 purchasing a "hedge" position against a rising Midwest Premium. Until just
 3 recently, no major financial institution offered such a hedge for aluminum
 4 purchasers – even though, as explained before, Defendants Goldman Sachs and
 5 JPMorgan (among other major investment banks) are active participants in the
 6 market for commodities-related derivative instruments.

7 79. Now, however, that the federal government is known to be
 8 investigating the manipulation of the aluminum market that is the subject of the
 9 instant Complaint, JPMorgan has announced its intention (shortly following the
 10 publication of the before-cited investigative piece by *The New York Times*) to exit
 11 the commodities business entirely,³⁶ and Goldman Sachs (also immediately
 12 following publication of the investigative piece by *The New York Times*) has
 13 belatedly instituted corrective actions concerning its aluminum warehousing
 14 practices,³⁷ it is apparently economically viable for hedge writers to offer hedge
 15 positions to aluminum purchasers concerning the Midwest Premium. This
 16 presumably is because hedge position writers now may have some assurance
 17 (where before they had none because of the pervasiveness of the instant
 18 conspiracy) that the Midwest Premium will not always move only in one direction
 19 (namely, up). On August 9, 2013, CME Group, "the world's leading and most
 20 diverse derivatives marketplace," announced that it recently wrote a derivatives
 21 "contract [that] is the first Exchange product that enables the aluminum Midwest
 22

23 ³⁶ Steve Hargreaves, *JPMorgan to exit commodities business*, CNN MONEY
 24 (July 26, 2013).

25 ³⁷ See <http://www.platts.com/latest-news/metals/london/goldman-outlines-proposals-to-address-aluminum-21353455> ("In light of the concerns that end-users have raised about their access to aluminum they are holding in warehouses, Goldman 'is contacting end-users to offer to swap any aluminum currently in the queue for immediately available aluminum so that they have access to the metal they need to make or package their products,' the company said.") (last viewed on August 14, 2013).

1 premium to be managed.”³⁸ That aluminum purchasers uniformly during almost
 2 the entire Class Period could not obtain hedge or similar risk management
 3 protection against rising Midwest Premium levels indicates both the uniformity
 4 and depth of the antitrust injury inflicted on the class by Defendants’ conduct here.

5 **J. The LME’s Whitewash of the Excessive Queues**

6 80. Based on numerous complaints about warehouse queues for
 7 aluminum in the United States and elsewhere, the LME commissioned a study by
 8 European Economics, a leading consultancy.

9 81. The full report, entitled “Assessment of Warehouse Minimum
 10 Loading Out Rates” has not been disclosed by the LME on the grounds that it
 11 contains proprietary information. The executive summary of the report, however,
 12 was released on May 27, 2011.

13 82. Tellingly, European Economics admitted in the executive summary
 14 that “[b]roader issues surrounding allegations of manipulation and the entrance of
 15 large financial players are beyond the scope of this report.”³⁹

16 83. European Economics also acknowledged that the excessive queues
 17 were regarded as damaging “on the grounds that they inhibited arbitrage between
 18 the LME and the physical market, increased physical premiums and damaged the
 19 reputation of the LME,” the queues that occurred in 2010 “were of an
 20 unprecedented length,” and that “premiums have increased in conjunction with the
 21 emergence of long queues” such that premiums were “greatly in excess of the cost
 22 of arbitraging between locations.”⁴⁰

23
 24
 25 ³⁸ Press Release, *CME Group announces the first Aluminum Midwest Premium*
 contract traded (Aug. 9, 2013).

26 ³⁹ Europe Economics, *Assessment of Warehouse Minimum Loading Out Rates*,
 Executive Summary, at 1.

27 ⁴⁰ *Id.* at 1-2.

1 84. In the executive summary, European Economics recommended that
 2 the loading out requirement be increased to 1,500 tonnes per 300,000 tonnes of
 3 stock but admitted that even this requirement could result in queues of up to 200
 4 days, which is “still longer than desirable for the LME system.”⁴¹

5 85. In a separate recommendation section from the report that was also
 6 released, European Economics opined that, given this potential maximum queue,
 7 “[i]t would be irresponsible for the LME as a regulator to maintain such a policy
 8 were lengthy, persistent queues to remain.”⁴²

9 86. The LME eventually changed its loading out requirements such that
 10 larger warehouse companies (those with over 900,000 tonnes of metal stored)
 11 were required to load out 3,000 tonnes per day, effective April 2012.⁴³ This was
 12 in fact less than the recommendation of European Economics as presented in the
 13 executive summary. Under that recommendation, a warehouse company with
 14 over 900,000 tonnes stored would be required to load out 4,500 tonnes per day.
 15 European Economics had acknowledged that, even under its more aggressive
 16 proposal, it was possible that unacceptably long queues would remain.

17 87. The LME’s new load-out requirement was still far less than the
 18 warehouses could load out if they were operating efficiency.

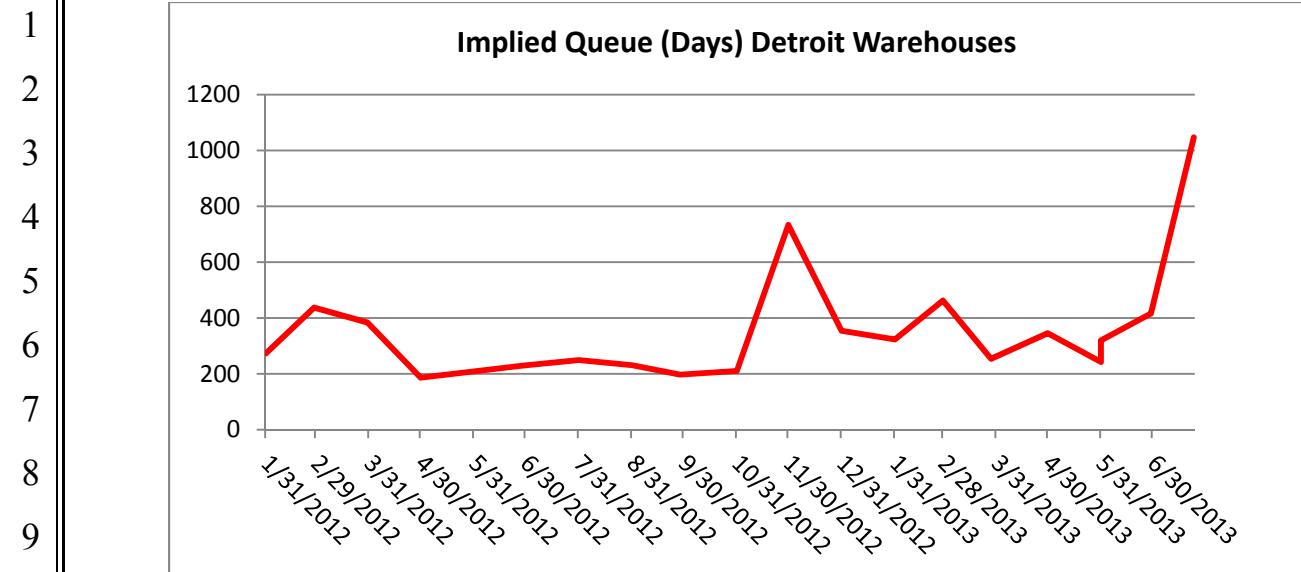
19 88. Again, the purported minimum load-out rate (to the extent that was
 20 even complied with at all) acted as a *de facto* uniform or maximum load-out rate,
 21 as illustrated in the chart above. In addition, this rule change did little to solve the
 22 problem of persistent and lengthy queues:

23

24 ⁴¹ *Id.* at 5.

25 ⁴² European Economics, *Assessments of Warehouse Minimum Loading Out*
 26 *Rates, Recommendations*, at 1.

27 ⁴³ Again, this requirement applies to the company as a whole in a particular
 28 location and not to each warehouse the company operates in that location.



89. The LME load-out rules (both those in effect prior to April 2012 and those in effect after) were, and are, an agreement among and between those nominally-competing warehouse operators who are members of the LME, including the Warehouse Defendants, and the other Defendants in this matter, who, as noted before, until quite recently exercised actual ownership and effective control over the LME as concerns the matters at issue here; all such LME members are bound by the LME rules; and all of the LME-member Defendants here used their influence as members of the LME to shape those rules to their benefit and to the detriment of the proposed Class here.

90. As applied from September 2010 to the present, the LME load-out rules have had an anticompetitive effect and have unreasonably restrained trade or commerce in aluminum and function as a restriction on output.

91. It is not surprising that the LME load-out rules became an output restriction agreement or that the LME failed to take any effective action to solve a problem that even its own consultants admitted was causing a substantial market distortion. The LME was until recently wholly owned and controlled by its members (including Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan, and Glencore) and its warehousing rules are set by the operators of the warehouses themselves. The

1 LME also directly benefits from the scheme alleged herein because the
 2 Warehouse Defendants are required to pay 1% of their rental revenues to the
 3 LME.⁴⁴

4 **K. The Warehousing Defendants Evade the Ineffective Load-Out Rules by
 5 Shifting Inventory Between Warehouses**

6 92. Although the inadequate load-out rules (both before and after April
 7 2012) would by themselves be sufficient to create a backlog given Defendants'
 8 hoarding of aluminum and the manipulation of the cancellation process by
 9 Defendants and their co-conspirators, the Warehouse Defendants evaded even
 10 those minimal rules by shifting inventories of aluminum from one LME-certified
 11 warehouse to another (or to non-certified warehouses) so as to appear to comply
 12 with the load-out rules while maintaining inventories.

13 93. A *New York Times* article, which was based on an extensive
 14 investigation and contains quotes from individuals with direct knowledge of
 15 Metro's practices in Detroit, describes those practices:

16 15 Each day, a fleet of trucks shuffles 1,500-pound bars of [aluminum]
 17 among the warehouses. Two or three times a day, sometimes more,
 18 the drivers make the same circuits. They load in one warehouse.
 19 They unload in another. And then they do it again.

20 94. One former Metro forklift driver, Tyler Clay, described this process
 21 as a "merry-go-round of metal."⁴⁵

22 95. The result is that, despite the LME's load-out rules, "nearly all of the
 23 metal that Metro moves is not delivered to customers Instead, it is shuttled
 24 from one warehouse to another."⁴⁶

25 ⁴⁴ David Kocieniewski, *A Shuffle of Aluminum, but to Banks, Pure Gold*, THE
 26 NEW YORK TIMES (July 20, 2013).

27 ⁴⁵ *Id.*

28 ⁴⁶ *Id.*

1 96. This “merry-go round” is not the result of ineptitude; rather, it is
2 strategy by Defendants to create an artificial scarcity of aluminum available for
3 physical delivery, thereby impacting the wider aluminum market, including the
4 market for aluminum futures. As set forth above, industry analysts and company
5 insiders acknowledge that the vast majority of the aluminum being moved around
6 Metro’s warehouses is owned not by manufacturers or wholesalers, but by banks,
7 hedge funds, and traders that store aluminum in the warehouses, cancel their
8 warrants, and then re-warrant the aluminum for the purpose of manipulation.⁴⁷
9 Furthermore, according to *The New York Times*’ sources, “the longer waiting
10 times are part of the company’s strategy and help Goldman increase its profits
11 from the warehouses.”⁴⁸

L. **Purchasers of Aluminum Have Complained About Defendants' Practices and Government Inquiries Are Ongoing**

97. As a result of the conduct set forth above, large purchasers of aluminum have made formal complaints to the LME and other authorities.

98. For example, Coca Cola filed a complaint with the LME in June 2011, accusing Goldman Sachs of creating supply bottlenecks at the Detroit warehouses to artificially raise the price of aluminum. In that complaint, Coca Cola stated that it takes more than seven months to access aluminum from the Detroit warehouses.⁴⁹

99. More recently, the Beer Institute, a trade group representing beer brewers, filed another complaint with the LME. According to a statement released by the Beer Institute in conjunction with the complaint, Defendants' rules and practices "are interfering with normal supply and demand dynamics" and have "led

47 *Id*

48

⁴⁹ Dustin Walsh, *Aluminum Bottleneck: Coke's complaint: 12% of global stockpile held here, boosting prices*, CRAIN'S DETROIT BUSINESS (June 26, 2011).

1 to a complete disconnect between LME aluminum prices and actual aluminum
 2 prices and prevent brewers and their suppliers from obtaining aluminum in a
 3 reasonable timeframe at fair-market prices.⁵⁰

4 100. The now-owner of the LME, HKEx Group, had such concerns about
 5 the warehouse backlogs that it at one time threatened to scuttle its proposed
 6 purchase because of this issue. Prior to the acquisition being consummated,
 7 HKEx's CEO, Charles Li, stated that the problem caused him "sleepless nights."⁵¹

8 101. Defendants' conduct has also sparked government investigations. In
 9 May, 2011, the Science and Technology Committee of the House of Commons of
 10 the Parliament of the United Kingdom reported a concern that "the ownership of
 11 metals storage warehouses by a dominant dealer on the London Metals Exchange"
 12 (apparently referring to JPMorgan) may be anticompetitive and referred this
 13 concern to the Office of Fair Trading.⁵²

14 102. *The Wall Street Journal* recently reported that the CFTC and the DOJ
 15 have begun investigations of price manipulation and collusion involving the metals
 16 warehousing industry and that the CFTC has sent evidence preservation notices to
 17 some warehouse owners.⁵³

18

19

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21

22 ⁵⁰ Joe Richter and Agnieszka Troskiewicz, *Beer Companies Press LME to Cut*
 Aluminum Warehouse Backlogs, BLOOMBERG (June 23, 2013).

23 ⁵¹ *LME Week: Charles Li signals ownership of LME, its problems and its*
 future, METAL BULLETIN (Oct. 18, 2012).

24 ⁵² www.parliament.uk, Science and Technology Committee, "Fifth Report:
 Strategically important metals," ¶¶79-81 (May 2011).

25 ⁵³ Jamila Trindla and Tatyana Shumsky, *U.S. Probes Metals Warehouse Firms*,
 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (July 25, 2013).

1 **M. Defendants Change Their Practices or Plan to Exit the Market**
 2 **Immediately After Facing Scrutiny of These Practices**

3 103. In the face of the media and regulatory scrutiny set forth above, and
 4 perhaps even more significantly, the purchase of the LME by a reputable exchange
 5 operator that is not beholden to LME members, many of the Defendants have
 6 agreed to change their practices or, in the case of JPMorgan, planned to exit the
 7 warehousing business altogether.

8 104. In late July, 2013, it was widely reported that JPMorgan was planning
 9 on exiting the physical commodities business, including metals warehouses, based
 10 in part on increased regulatory scrutiny.⁵⁴

11 105. On July 31, 2013, Goldman Sachs issued a statement in response to
 12 *The New York Times* article cited in this Complaint and announced several steps to
 13 reduce load-out times at the Metro Detroit warehouses, including offering
 14 purchasers immediate delivery and prioritizing purchasers who actually intended to
 15 use the aluminum over traders and speculators in the queues. Of course, these
 16 steps could have and should have been taken several months ago, when complaints
 17 about excessive queues first surfaced. It is significant that Goldman Sachs only
 18 announced these steps after its practices were widely exposed by *The New York*
 19 *Times*.

20 106. Most importantly, only a few months after it came under new
 21 ownership that was independent of the other Defendants, the LME announced
 22 aggressive new initiatives to reduce queues, including proposing the simple step of
 23 requiring those warehouses experiencing excessive queues to load out more
 24 aluminum than they load in.⁵⁵ Again, there is no legitimate reason why this

25

26 ⁵⁴ See, e.g., *JPMorgan Mulls Physical Commodities Exit Amid U.S. Review*,
 27 REUTERS (July 26, 2013).

28 ⁵⁵ *LME Seeks to Shorten 100-Day Withdrawal Times at Warehouses*,
 BLOOMBERG (July 1, 2013).

1 obvious action could not have been taken when the complaints about the excessive
2 queues first surfaced.

3 **N. Defendants' Conduct Defies Explanation in the Absence of Collusion**

4 107. In a competitive market for aluminum warehousing services, it would
5 not be possible for warehouse operators routinely to operate their warehouses in
6 such a manner that customers would be forced to wait several months for delivery
7 of the stored materials. In a competitive market, warehouse operators that could
8 operate efficiently would instead attract business from (intentionally) inefficient
9 warehouse operators like the Warehouse Defendants.

10 108. For example, while Metro owns the vast majority of the warehouse
11 space for aluminum in Detroit and Pacorini owns the vast majority of the
12 warehouse space for aluminum in Vlissingen, neither could separately engage in
13 the practices set forth above absent a conspiracy. Despite the historical importance
14 of these warehouses, if Metro or Pacorini were acting alone, rival warehouse
15 owners in other parts of the United States and the rest of the world (absent a
16 conspiracy) would take business away from their warehouses. Other aluminum
17 warehouses are located by design at major transportation hubs. Although shipping
18 from overseas warehouses would entail additional costs, such costs are negligible
19 compared to the cost of aluminum and the ever-increasing Midwest premium.

20 **O. The Link Between Hoarding of Aluminum and Increased Midwest
21 Premiums**

22 109. The Warehouse Defendants' hoarding of aluminum, as facilitated by
23 the LME, has caused a substantial increase in the Midwest Premium through a
24 number of inter-related mechanisms.

25 110. First, the Warehouse Defendants used incentives, as described above,
26 to induce producers and owners of aluminum ready to place the aluminum into
27 storage rather than releasing it into the market. This artificially decreased the
28

1 amount of aluminum available for delivery and correspondingly artificially
 2 increased the premium for such delivery (*i.e.*, the Midwest Premium).

3 111. Second and relatedly, the LME warehouses historically served as the
 4 supplier of last resort for consumers of aluminum. By effectively ending that role,
 5 Defendants reduced consumers' options for purchasing aluminum, which further
 6 restricted the supply of aluminum for physical delivery.

7 112. Third, the Warehouse Defendants' hoarding of aluminum and
 8 resulting queues for delivery of aluminum increased the rents that accumulated
 9 while the aluminum was in the queue. These increased rents were reflected in the
 10 Midwest Premium; driving it up even higher.

11 **INJURY TO PLAINTIFF AND THE CLASS**

12 113. As previously alleged, Defendants' collusion and manipulation
 13 affected the pricing of millions of dollars' worth of aluminum in the United States.

14 114. Plaintiff and the Class it proposes to represent here have suffered
 15 antitrust injury from Defendants' conduct alleged above in the form of inflated
 16 Midwest Premiums from 2011 to the present. The Midwest Premium is an element
 17 of the price paid by Plaintiff and the class members for the purchase of aluminum
 18 for delivery. While the "base" price (LME Cash Price or its equivalent) of
 19 aluminum has decreased during some of the relevant times, absent Defendants'
 20 conduct, the Midwest Premium would have remained stable or, more likely,
 21 decreased in conjunction with the base price, thus resulting in lower net prices for
 22 Plaintiff and the members of the Class.

23 115. Plaintiff and the members of the Class's injuries arise from the
 24 competition-reducing aspect of Defendants' conduct. In the absence of such
 25 conduct, the LME warehouses would compete with one another with respect to
 26 offering efficient storage services and would not effectively hoard large quantities
 27 of aluminum, thus withholding it from the market. This in turn would avoid the
 28 artificial shortage of aluminum available for immediate delivery and the
 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT 39

1 corresponding artificial increase in the Midwest Premium. In other words,
 2 Defendants' conduct impaired competition among suppliers of warehouse services
 3 and this in turn had a predictable and foreseeable effect on the market for
 4 aluminum for physical delivery because of the link between the LME warehouses
 5 and the larger aluminum market explained above. Defendants' scheme worked
 6 only because the Warehouse Defendants were acting jointly and under the cover of
 7 the LME.

8

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
 9 **(Against All Defendants)**
Violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §1

10 116. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges the preceding
 11 allegations as though fully set forth herein.

12 117. Beginning at a time unknown to Plaintiff, and continuing through the
 13 present, Defendants and their co-conspirators entered into and engaged in a
 14 conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of trade in violation of Section 1 of the
 15 Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §1.

16 118. The conspiracy consisted of a continuing agreement, understanding
 17 or concerted action between and among Defendants and their co-conspirators in
 18 furtherance of which Defendants artificially raised prices for purchases of
 19 aluminum for physical delivery by imposing supra-competitive Midwestern
 20 Premiums. Defendants' conspiracy constitutes a per se violation of the federal
 21 antitrust laws and is, in any event, an unreasonable and unlawful restraint of trade.

22 119. Defendants' conspiracy, and the resulting impact on the market for
 23 aluminum, occurred in and affected interstate commerce. Defendants' unlawful
 24 conduct was through mutual understandings, combinations or agreements by,
 25 between and among Defendants and other unnamed co-conspirators. These other
 26 co-conspirators have either acted willingly or, due to coercion, unwillingly in
 27 furtherance of the unlawful restraint of trade alleged herein.

28

1 120. The contract, combination or conspiracy has had the following effects,
2 among others:

3 a. Prices given to Plaintiff and Class members for purchases
4 of aluminum, particularly the Midwestern Premium price term were
5 fixed or stabilized at levels higher than the free market would have
6 returned but for the manipulation; and

7 b. Plaintiff and Class members have been deprived of the
8 benefits of free, open, and unrestricted competition in the market for
9 aluminum.

10 121. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has
11 suffered injury to its business or property.

12 122. Plaintiff is entitled to treble damages, attorneys' fees, reasonable
13 expenses, and cost of suit for the violations of the Sherman Act alleged herein.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

15 || WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as follows:

16 A. That the Court enter an order declaring that Defendants' actions as
17 set forth in this Complaint, and in other respects, violate the law;

18 B. That the Court award Plaintiff damages in an amount according to
19 proof against Defendants for Defendants' violation of the federal antitrust
20 laws, to be trebled in accordance with those laws;

21 C. That the Court award Plaintiff its costs of suit, including reasonable
22 attorneys' fees and expenses; and

23 D. That the Court award such other equitable and further relief as the
24 Court may deem just and proper.

1 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

2 Plaintiff respectfully demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

3 DATED: August 16, 2013

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18 *Counsel for Plaintiff*
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COPY

Name & Address:

CHRISTOPHER M. BURKE (214799)
 SCOTT+SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LLP
 707 Broadway, Suite 1000
 San Diego, CA 92101

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MAG INSTRUMENT, INC.,		CASE NUMBER
	PLAINTIFF(S)	<i>ED CV 13- 1464 CAS (DTBx)</i>
THE GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP, INC., METRO INTERNATIONAL TRADE SERVICES LLC, JP MORGAN CHASE & COMPANY, HENRY BATH LLC, GLENCORE XSTRATA, PLC, PACORINI METALS USA LLC, and LONDON METAL EXCHANGE, LTD.,	DEFENDANT(S).	SUMMONS

TO: DEFENDANT(S):

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it), you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint amended complaint counterclaim cross-claim or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney, Christopher M. Burke 707 Broadway, Suite 1000, San Diego, CA 92101. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

Dated: 8-16-13

Clerk, U.S. District Court

By: CHRIS SAWYER

Deputy Clerk

(1149)
(Seal of the Court)

[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3).]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES JUDGES

This case has been assigned to District Judge Christina A. Snyder and the assigned Magistrate Judge is David T. Bristow.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

ED CV13-1464-CAS(DTBx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

All discovery related motions should be noticed on the calendar of the Magistrate Judge.

Clerk, U. S. District Court

August 16, 2013

Date

By C. Sawyer

Deputy Clerk

NOTICE TO COUNSEL

A copy of this notice must be served with the summons and complaint on all defendants (if a removal action is filed, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs).

Subsequent documents must be filed at the following location:

Western Division
312 N. Spring Street, G-8
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Southern Division
411 West Fourth St., Ste 1053
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Eastern Division
3470 Twelfth Street, Room 134
Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

COPY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL COVER SHEET

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself <input type="checkbox"/>) Mag Instrument, Inc.		DEFENDANTS (Check box if you are representing yourself <input type="checkbox"/>) THE GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP, INC., METRO INTERNATIONAL TRADE SERVICES LLC, JP MORGAN CHASE & COMPANY, HENRY BATH LLC, GLENCORE XSTRATA, PLC, PACORINI METALS USA LLC, and LONDON METAL EXCHANGE, LTD.			
(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number. If you are representing yourself, provide same.) SCOTT+SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LLP CHRISTOPHER M. BURKE (214799) 707 Broadway, Suite 1000 San Diego, CA 92101		(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number. If you are representing yourself, provide same.)			
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.)		III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES-For Diversity Cases Only (Place an X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. U.S. Government Plaintiff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)	Citizen of This State <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in this State <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4		
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. U.S. Government Defendant	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)	Citizen of Another State <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5		
		Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6		
IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in one box only.)		5. Transferred from Another District (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Multi-District Litigation <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Original Proceeding	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Removed from State Court	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Remanded from Appellate Court	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reinstated or Reopened		
V. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: JURY DEMAND: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Check "Yes" only if demanded in complaint.)					
CLASS ACTION under F.R.Cv.P. 23: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No MONEY DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT: \$ _____					
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.) Plaintiff alleges violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. §1.					
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only).					
OTHER STATUTES	CONTRACT	REAL PROPERTY CONT.	IMMIGRATION	PRISONER PETITIONS	PROPERTY RIGHTS
<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land	<input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application	<input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee	<input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights
<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment	<input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence	<input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust	<input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> 530 General	<input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark
<input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking	<input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument	<input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	<input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud	<input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus/Other	SOCIAL SECURITY
<input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/Etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane	<input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending	<input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395F)
<input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation	<input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (Excl. Vet.)	<input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage	<input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition	<input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)
<input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Org.	<input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits	<input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	<input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee Conditions of Confinement	<input type="checkbox"/> 863 DVC/DWW (405 (g))
<input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit	<input type="checkbox"/> 165 Recovery of Overpayment of Vet. Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881	<input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI
<input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV	<input type="checkbox"/> 170 Other Contract	<input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	<input type="checkbox"/> 630 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405 (g))
<input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange	<input type="checkbox"/> 175 Contract Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> 650 Other	FEDERAL TAX SUITS
<input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 180 Franchise	<input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting	<input type="checkbox"/> 670 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts	<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation	<input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 671 IRS-Third Party 26 USC 7609	
<input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters	<input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury-Med Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations		
<input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Info. Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury-Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 445 American with Disabilities-Employment		
<input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration		<input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 446 American with Disabilities-Other		
<input type="checkbox"/> 899 Admin. Procedures Act/Review of Appeal of Agency Decision		<input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education		
<input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes				<input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act	
				<input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act	
				<input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation	
				<input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Ret. Inc. Security Act	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number: _____

AFTER COMPLETING PAGE 1 OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED ON PAGE 2.

Mag Instrument, Inc. v. The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., et al.

EXHIBIT B TO CIVIL COVER SHEET

Section IX. VENUE (b)

California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which **EACH** named defendant resides:

THE GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP, INC., NEW YORK

METRO INTERNATIONAL TRADE SERVICES LLC, MICHIGAN

JPMORGAN CHASE & COMPANY, NEW YORK

HENRY BATH LLC, MARYLAND

GLENCORE XSTRATA, PLC, SWITZERLAND

PACORINI METALS USA LLC, LOUISIANA

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE, LTD., UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Has this action been previously filed in this court and dismissed, remanded or closed? NO YES

If yes, list case number(s): _____

VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Have any cases been previously filed in this court that are related to the present case? NO YES

If yes, list case number(s): _____

Civil cases are deemed related if a previously filed case and the present case:

(Check all boxes that apply)

- A. Arise from the same or closely related transactions, happenings, or events; or
- B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or
- C. For other reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges; or
- D. Involve the same patent, trademark or copyright, and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.

IX. VENUE: (When completing the following information, use an additional sheet if necessary.)

(a) List the County in this District; California County outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides.

Check here if the government, its agencies or employees is a named plaintiff. If this box is checked, go to item (b).

County in this District: [*]	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country
San Bernardino County	

(b) List the County in this District; California County outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides.

Check here if the government, its agencies or employees is a named defendant. If this box is checked, go to item (c).

County in this District: [*]	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country
	See attached Schedule B

(c) List the County in this District; California County outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose.
NOTE: In land condemnation cases, use the location of the tract of land involved.

County in this District: [*]	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country
Los Angeles County	

***Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo Counties**

Note: In land condemnation cases, use the location of the tract of land involved

X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANT):

DATE: 8/16/2013

Notice to Counsel/Parties: The CV-71 (JS-44) Civil Cover Sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed but is used by the Clerk of the Court for the purpose of statistics, venue and initiating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet).

Key to Statistical codes relating to Social Security Cases:

Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))